

Harding Sticks To His Original League Scheme

Finds No Reason to Change Views as Expressed in Aug. 15 Speech; Has Heard Opinions From All Sides

Will Sell Marion Business

Decides to Give Up Paper and Resign Directorship in Bank and Other Concerns

From a Staff Correspondent
MARION, Ohio, Jan. 13.—With his mind made up regarding his major Cabinet appointments, President-elect Harding is speeding up his public work, dictating until late at night, with the hope that he may be enabled to devote himself to a few days to his personal affairs. One of the most important of his private problems involves his newspaper, The Marion Daily Star.

Before he goes to the White House the Senator feels, it is understood, that he must dissociate himself from his newspaper in some positive way, so that the editorial utterances of The Star will not be accepted by readers, and especially by other editors, as authoritative reflections of the mind of the President.

Senator Harding has other business ties in Marion that he is understood to feel must prove embarrassing if severed before he comes into executive authority. For example, he is a director of the Marion County Telephone Company, a director of the Marion County Bank, and is interested in several other local concerns. His fellow directors are his oldest friends in Marion, with holdings in these companies much larger than their distinguished townsmen's. Naturally, these old friends are very persuasive in advancing arguments to show that there is nothing incompatible with President Harding remaining Director Harding.

However, it is understood that the resignation of Mr. Harding from these boards may be expected before he leaves Marion.

The meeting of minds at the front porch is almost at an end, and after talking with men and women of both parties, pro- and anti-Republican, anti-leaguers, reservationists and bitter enders, the President-elect has found no reason to alter materially his mind as expressed in his campaign speech of August 28, which dealt with the kind of association of nations he was willing for America to enter.

The Senator discussed in broad outlines to-day with former Governor R. Livingston Beekman of Rhode Island his hopes for a great development of trade relations between the United States and South America. Recently Mr. Harding said that it was his purpose to enlist the service of the biggest and ablest men that could be secured to represent the United States in Latin American. Mr. Beekman, who retired from the Rhode Island executive office early this month, is well posted on pan-American political and economic relations. It is believed here that Senator Harding regards him as the type of man to be sent to South America with the rank of Ambassador.

Moreover, it is said that Governor Beekman would like to go to South America. Before leaving here to-day for a vacation on the Pacific Coast Governor Beekman said:

"I am informed that Senator Harding's recent trip to Panama has already been productive of excellent results, in giving the other American republics an agreeable impression of him and of his attitude in American affairs. It seems to me that our country's future is so intimately and so obviously intertwined with that of the nations to the south of us, that we are bound, out of consideration for them, as well as for ourselves, to make every effort to establish the most intimate and understanding relations throughout these continents. I found Senator Harding deeply interested and altogether sympathetic with my views."

Governor Beekman and Mrs. Ogden Reid, of New York, were breakfast guests of the Hardings. During the morning Mrs. Reid, a member of the Republican platform advisory committee, had a long conference with the President-elect.

Two Porto Ricans discussed the affairs of that island possession to-day with Senator Harding, urging upon him several arguments for giving Porto Rico something like self-government. These callers were Felix Cordova Davila, resident commissioner of Porto Rico in this country, and Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Porto Rican Senate. Moreover, they succeeded in distinguishing themselves above the other minds that have met at the front porch during the last six weeks by urging the appointment of a Democrat. They told Senator Harding that if he could not see fit to appoint a native to be Governor of the island it would please the people if he would reappoint Governor Yager, who was placed in charge of Porto Rican affairs by President Wilson eight years ago.

"We are proud of our American citizenship, and the loyalty and devotion of our people was completely demonstrated by their attitude during the war, when they did everything in their power to help America win the allies win the victory," said Mr. Davila. "We feel that as the people of Porto Rico are American citizens, there should be no discrimination as between continental and insular Americans."

"If there is in Porto Rico a man who is a good, true and absolutely loyal American who is also a Porto Rican, familiar with the language, traditions and customs of the island, and if such a man is equipped in every way to

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serve as Governor of the island, then we feel that he could properly be appointed. The fact that a man thus equipped should be born on the island certainly ought to be no occasion for prejudice against him. We feel that there should be no reservations about the grant of American citizenship to our people. A man from the States, unfamiliar with the Spanish language and with our traditions and habits of mind, could hardly be expected to rule as satisfactorily as one who is familiar with these things."

"We would be pleased if the incoming President would consider Mr. Martin Dreviesio for Governor. He was at one time Acting Governor of the island and is now Secretary of State. He is a graduate of Cornell University and has been connected as a judge with the American administration of affairs in Santo Domingo. He is an excellent lawyer and has been at all times an advocate of the closest relations between Porto Rico and the States."

"Our ultimate aspiration is to have our people accorded the privilege of electing their own Governor."

Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota, who was elected Senator from that state in November, and who has just retired from the Governorship, called on Senator Harding this morning while on his way to Washington. He was accompanied by Willis C. Cook, of Sioux Falls, National Committeeman from South Dakota, and L. A. Casaver, of National Committeeman from Minnesota.

Plans Dropped for Great Unofficial Inaugural Fete

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Preparations went ahead in Washington to-day for a simple inaugural ceremony for Harding and Coolidge. Though the dis-appointment of some of the Washington business men, hotel men and other residents is keen, the talk of a great official demonstration is gradually dying out. The indications are becoming more pronounced that the induction of the new President and Vice-President into office will be a plain Jefferson standard.

The Citizens' Inaugural Committee to-day sent out a large number of letters recalling invitations issued to Governors, clubs and persons of prominence. Steps were taken to wind up the affairs of the committee and members of the executive committee expressed the view that efforts to hold a great unofficial demonstration, which some have advocated, would be ill-advised.

Senator Knox called the Congressional inaugural committee together at his office to-day and began arrangements to have the inaugural of the President at the east front of the Capitol weather permitting. Senator Harding will be sworn into office on the east portico of the Capitol building. This has caused much comment that the front porch campaign will be brought to a close there.

Superintendent Elliott Woods of the Capitol was directed by the committee to prepare a plan for the Capitol ceremonies. A small stand will probably be erected at a slight expense, from which Mr. Harding will speak. The original project to have facilities for seating 10,000 people at the east front has been dropped.

It is possible that amplifiers will be used to enable the new resident to be heard by a larger number. Chairman E. B. McLean of the Citizens' Inaugural Committee sent a farewell message to the members of this committee. He said the citizens' committee would disband and expressed appreciation for what its members had done.

Herrick Elected President

By Aero Club of America

Myron T. Herrick was elected president of the Aero Club of America at its meeting last night. The election took place in the clubhouse at 11 East Thirty-eighth Street. In a statement announcing the election the club officials said that Mr. Herrick had been interested in the progress of aviation ever since its inception.

"He will bring to the club the benefit of his broad experience in both national and international affairs, and under his direction the club will carry forward an aggressive campaign for strengthening aeronautical development both for civil and national defense purposes."

W. V. S. Thorne, Financier, Left \$2,833,783 Estate
William V. S. Thorne, financier, and formerly associated with E. H. Harriman, who died February 6, 1920, in Morristown, N. J., left an estate of \$2,833,783. Of this amount, according to the transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday, securities taxable in New York State amount to \$852,190.

There were several public bequests in the will of Mr. Thorne, among them \$50,000 each to Yale University and the Presbyterian Hospital.

Creation of Board For Distribution Of Aliens Urged

State Department Official Would Admit Only Immigrants Fitted to Meet Needs of the Country

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Criticism of the Johnson immigration bill continued before the Senate Immigration Committee to-day. In view of the strong opposition to the measure which has been shown in the hearings and inasmuch as many Senators are averse to the bill, the prospects are becoming stronger daily that it will not be passed this session.

H. A. McBride, of the State Department, who testified concerning the visa system, recommended that a commission similar to the Federal Reserve Board be established to deal with the problem of immigration and distribution. Under his plan, if a section of this country wanted 2,000 farmers or farm laborers from Europe it would advise the commission and the commission would then take steps to have consular officials in Europe visit 2,000 passports of immigrants fitted to meet the needs of the locality in America.

Mr. McBride advised that the commission, the visa machinery and the immigration officials at the ports in the United States should work together as a part of one system. Mr. McBride was asked about the

Johnson bill to shut off immigration. He submitted figures on the number of visas issued, and said the number of visas was four or five months ahead of the steamship facilities. Under the circumstances he did not think it would be worth while to shut off immigration pending the time when permanent legislation could be enacted.

Miss Florence Kellor, of New York, formerly special commissioner of the immigration service, who has been in Europe investigating conditions recently, declared no emergency existed, and that she saw no danger of a flood of migration. She said the long lines of people at the visa offices in Europe did not mean what they seemed to mean.

"The waiting lines," said Miss Kellor, "did not represent a day's or a week's aggregate, but several weeks. Hardly any one got away in less than a week, and some stood daily in line for several weeks. One family has been in line 102 days."

"The lines of people represent a wide area. For instance, the Danzig camp of 10,000 persons was from a territory embracing 750,000 square miles, covering six countries, with a population estimated to be 87,000,000."

Many of the people now seeking to come to this country were held up by the war, she said. The European governments were trying to discourage emigration, she asserted, and mentioned especially Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Greece and Germany in this connection. She added that Great Britain was seeking to have its emigrants go to colonial possessions.

As to Germany, Miss Kellor said the Germans were looking chiefly to Russia and South America as regions where they would send a large emigration. Lawson Sanford, of Phelps Bros. & Co., who began his statement yesterday, was before the committee at length to-day. Mr. Sanford dwelt on the congestion at Ellis Island, and urged it should be relieved.

Connecticut Ex-Governor Named Bank Receiver

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 13.—Judge John E. Keeler, in Superior Court here this afternoon, appointed former Governor Marcus H. Holcomb as receiver for the Shelton Bank and Trust Company, of Shelton, which was closed January 3 by the State Bank Commissioner.

The bank's deficit was estimated at \$160,000 by John Byrne, chief examiner of the State Bank Department. The appointment of former Governor Holcomb as receiver was recommended by Attorney General Frank E. Neely in his application to the court. Depositors of the bank favored Frank Kenna, a New Haven lawyer, for receiver, but the Rev. Andrew Plunkett, spokesman for the depositors, said there was no objection to the naming of Mr. Holcomb.

Attorney General Neely and State Bank Commissioner Sturges said later that they would urge the appointment of Mr. Kenna as attorney for the bank under the receivership.

Tariff Framer Hotly Rebukes High Rate Plea

Representative Young Says Certain Business Interests Seek to Maintain War Profiteering Prices

Scouts Competition Talk

Senator Announces Canadian Wheat Warrants Increasing Duty to 50 Cents

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Certain American business interests were rebuked by Representative Young, Republican, of North Dakota, to-day during consideration of tariff revision by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Young charged that these interests were asking duties which would amount to licensing them to continue profiteering. He served notice on his fellow members that on this ground he would oppose vigorously the granting of import duties ranging from "100 per cent to 400 per cent above the Payne-Aldrich rates."

Senator McCumber, Republican, also from North Dakota, announced his purpose to seek an increase in the duty on wheat in the Fordney emergency tariff from 20 cents to 50 cents a bushel. The North Dakota Senator declared the higher rate was necessary to stop "enormous importations" of wheat from Canada.

Mr. Young said he was "getting tired" of witnesses coming before the committee to ask for prohibitive rates in the proposed permanent tariff and relating to the committee details of how German competition was cut into their trade. Mr. Young asserted that there were complaints of competition when "what has hurt a lot of these industries is the definite decision of the consuming public to submit no longer to war prices."

He added: "It is time somebody put on the brakes and here and now I serve notice I shall oppose any such duties as these witnesses are asking. They are pleading with crocodile tears in their eyes. I am going to fight with all of the power I have against penalization of the consumer."

"The war is over and the consuming public is asking why those prices also are not gone. If we grant the rates most of these interests are seeking, we will simply be licensing a continuation of profiteering, filling the pockets of the manufacturer, who gets the protection, with the involuntary contributions of the consumer."

The committee was told by representatives of zinc and lead interests that Mexican competition was grow-

ing serious and the suggestion was made that Congress help an industry which has been "practically closed down" for two years. The rates, witnesses said, should be sufficiently high to provide against the difference between American and Mexican labor costs.

Quicksilver mining men appeared before the committee to seek protection. Their mines are operating on a limited basis, they said, because of vast imports from Europe.

Both Sides to Have Equal Say in Pa. R. R. Disputes

Company Perfects Plan to Avert Any Chance of Workers Going on Strike

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad's plan for averting breaks between the engine and train service employees and the company through the operation of joint committees was perfected here to-day by the organization of the "Joint Reviewing Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad System," which has final jurisdiction.

This is said to be the first instance of an American railroad giving its employees equal power with the management in deciding questions affecting working conditions and welfare.

R. V. Massey, of Philadelphia, assistant general manager of the Eastern region of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, was elected chairman and H. R. Kams, of Pittsburgh, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the Pennsylvania lines, was chosen vice-chairman of the committee. These officers will alternate every six months, so that each office will be held in turn by a representative of the management and a

representative of the employees. Pittsburgh was selected as permanent headquarters of the committee where regular monthly meetings will be held.

The reviewing committee is composed of nine representatives of the employees and eight company representatives, but one of the employees' representatives drop out when a vote is taken. Not less than a two-thirds vote is necessary to decide any question presented.

Goddess of Liberty Is Emblem

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Choosing the Goddess of Liberty, as its emblem, the anti-Blue Law League of America came into being and opened headquarters here to-day. Plans were announced for an intensive campaign for the repeal of all existing "blue" laws and to combat agitation for new ones.

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